Wisconsin Urban & Community Forests

A Quarterly Newsletter of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Forestry Division

Wisconsin Ranks Third for Tree City USA

by Dick Rideout
State Urban Forestry Coordinator
DNR Division of Forestry

When the National Arbor Day Foundation released the numbers this past July, Wisconsin had a new urban forestry record to be proud of. The 132 Tree City USAs in the state for the year 2000 ranked us third in the nation, behind only Ohio (220) and Illinois (161)! Considering there are numerous states with far greater populations and far more communities, this is saying something.

The NADF also announced its Tree City USA Growth Awards which recognize Tree City USA communities that are doing more to manage their trees than they did last year. Not only are we third for Tree City USAs, we ranked fourth in the nation for the number of Growth Awards our communities achieved (26) and we are tied for first place for the number of communities achieving a Growth Award for the first time (8)!

While these records themselves are nice, it is what's behind the numbers that's important. At least 132 Wisconsin communities are managing their urban forest up to minimum standards and many of them are far exceeding those standards and striving to improve. I say "at least 132," because I know there are communities out there that are managing their trees, but haven't gotten the recognition for their efforts. There are over 550 Wisconsin cities, villages and urban townships that are *not* Tree City USAs yet, but with some effort could be.

Tree City USA is an excellent goal to strive for when starting a community forestry program. Not only does it recognize your community for its environmental efforts, the street signs and flag you get advertise the fact to everyone who lives there or comes to visit. Take a look on page 5 to see what it takes to become a Tree City USA, or talk to your regional urban forestry coordinator or visit our web site, both listed on page 16, for more information.

Congratulations to Wisconsin's 2000 Tree City USAs

Adams	Clintonville	Gilman
Allouez	Combined Locks	Grafton
Amherst	Cottage Grove	Green Bay
Appleton	Cudahy	Greendale
Ashwaubenon	Delafield	**Greenfield**
Baraboo	Delavan	Hales Corners *
Bayfield *	**DePere**	Hartford
Beaver Dam	**Dodgeville**	Hillsboro
Beloit	Eau Claire	Hobart Twnshp
Bloomer	Edgar	*(Brown Co.)*
Brillion *	**Elkhart Lake**	Horicon
Brookfield	Elm Grove	**Howard**
Brown Deer	Fitchburg	Iola
Burlington	**Fond du Lac**	Jackson
Cambria	Fontana	**Jefferson**
Cedarburg	**Fort Atkinson**	Kaukauna
Chenequa	Fort McCoy	Kenosha
Chilton	Fox Point	Kimberly
Chippewa Falls	Fredonia	La Crosse
Cleveland	Fremont	Ladysmith

* = New TCUSA for 2000
Bold = Growth Award for 2000

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Newsletter Delayed

No you weren't dropped from our mailing list, nor did the post office lose your mail - our newsletter is behind, *way* behind. For a variety of reasons, we had to back burner production of our newsletter for a while. Rather than skip a couple of issues, we're working hard to catch up. And considering the weather we've been having lately, this "summer" issue isn't that far off. Thanks for your patience.

Dick Rideout, Editor

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Volume 9, Number 2

Summer 2001

Inside this issue:

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Community Profile:
Tree City USA: since 1990
Growth Award: '94 and '95
Population: 8258 (1999 est.)
Street Tree Population: no estimate available
Street Miles: 65
Number of Parks: 13
Park Acreage: parks–190; cemeteries–55

Primary Industries:
tourism and manufacturing
UW–Barron Center
Indianhead Technical College

Program Profile:
Department of Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries:
Ronn Kopp, director
Sandy Kluesch, admin. assistant
Dale Hanson, interim forestry superint.
Wayne Bottke
Scott Camen
Brian Croteau
Mark Miller
Steve Olah
Rod Smith
Jack Stursa
Steve Williams

Tree Board:
Willis Erickson, consultant
Stan Bergum, chair
Don Carney, Jim Dorrance, Bob Enderle, Richard Heldke, Marge Hoyer, Dick Kraft, Dave Swanson

Heavy Equipment:
bucket truck
chipper
water truck

2001 Budget:
$21,000

Community Profile:

City of Rice Lake

by Cindy Casey
DNR West Central Region

Trees have always been an integral feature of the community originally known as Rice Lake Mills—from its beginnings as a Knapp, Stout and Company lumber storage dam on a former wild rice bed and Indian village, to its present status as a 10-year Tree City with an active tree planting and management program. Surrounded by abundant forest land, Rice Lake has long recognized the value of maintaining trees and greenspace *within* the city. With 13 city parks, wide and shady residential boulevards, and spectacular summertime petunia plantings throughout town, it's little wonder this picture-postcard city boasts tourism as its largest industry.

Key to Rice Lake's successful tree program is a very active group of volunteers known as the Citizen Tree Management Advisory Board. This group was formed in 1992 at the recommendation of Willis Erickson, retired Polk County forest administrator and extension agent who serves as professional advisor to the tree program. One of the board's first endeavors was revising the city's outdated tree ordinance, an effort which helped the city earn the Tree City USA Growth Award in 1994. As stated in the new ordinance, the goal of Rice Lake's forestry program is "to sustain environmental health and enhance the economic well-being of the neighborhoods of the city through the beauty, tranquillity and integrity of trees and shrubs maintained on public and private properties." Key ordinance provisions require:

Photo by Cindy Casey, WI DNR

- compliance with technical and safety specifications for public tree work
- utility company permits for tree work
- replacing public trees that are removed
- planting only short stature trees under overhead electric lines on public and private property
- landscape plans for new public, commercial and industrial development projects

In 1997, the tree board published an expansive planting and care guide for trees and shrubs. The 37-page homeowners' guide features a brief history of the city, excerpts from the new tree ordinance, benefits of trees, species recommendations, planting and pruning techniques, and recycling information. The guide was a collaborative effort, with typesetting provided by local high school students and funding provided by Rice Lake Kiwanis, Lions and Rotary clubs and Rice Lake Utilities. The guide was not only well received locally, but has been used as a model by other Wisconsin communities interested in creating similar booklets.

Planting has long been an emphasis of Rice Lake's tree program. One of the tree board's initial goals was *Mission 2000*—an effort to plant 2000 trees by the year 2000. Several urban forestry and Small Business Administration grants awarded to the city in the early

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Articles, news items, photos and ideas are welcome.

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Project Profile:

Can Your Community Use A Computerized Inventory?

by Richard Vinz, Forester
Village of Howard

My first urban forestry experience after college came as a technician with a consulting firm conducting street, park and golf course tree inventories and writing management plans. I gained a great deal of knowledge traveling around the country seeing how different communities managed their forestry operations. Some communities liked the software we provided, as it fit their program to a tee. Other communities gave us the impression that we were there to just help them get Tree City USA recognition or grant fulfillment. This was very discouraging at times, knowing all of our work might go on a shelf, so to speak, never to be seen again.

An inventory is a very important part of any urban forestry program, which should be part of day-to-day operations. In the village of Howard we decided to develop our own inventory system. We wanted to use software we already owned and develop it into an inventory software program for trees. Being a rapidly growing suburban community, we have a Geographic Information System (GIS) coordinator on staff, own a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, have all of our work vehicles connected to GPS and many other high-tech hardware and software applications. This may seem like technology overkill, but it is essential to our day-to-day operations and is the key to the usefulness of our inventory.

The village of Howard uses ESRI Arcview® as our GIS program and Access for Windows® as our database interface with our GIS program. These two programs are used by many of our departments for various applications. Using this application in our tree inventory will allow us to route daily job assignments and give our crews a list, along with a map to all the tree locations. Why is this important to us? The majority of our forestry work is done with seasonal help who are not familiar with the village, not to mention our full-time crews often have to ask where a street is because of our rapid growth. This is an important part of making our inventory useable on a daily basis.

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Rice Lake *continued from previous page*

'90s allowed significant headway to be made toward their goal. With an annual budget of $2000 for tree purchase and additional donations from service clubs, local businesses and Rice Lake Utilities, as well as a memorial tree program, up to 200 public trees are planted each year, among them American Liberty elms from the Elm Research Institute's Johnny Elmseed program.

Community greening in Rice Lake also gets a boost from the local Kiwanis club. The group spearheads the annual petunia planting that has garnered Rice Lake its nickname "Petunia City," and has hosted annual Arbor Day observances at local parks and schools with area 4th graders since 1990. The Kiwanis club also gives $20 gift certificates for tree purchase for each new home on a new lot in the city.

Beyond planting, the city is preparing to begin a two-phase inventory project, starting with an update of their eight-year-old park tree inventory and, upon successful completion, rounding out the project with an inventory of street trees. Phase One is set to begin in 2002. Tree board members and high school students will compile park tree data to assist the city forester with tree selection, planting and care.

Like many smaller communities, Rice Lake contracts for necessary services on large trees—pruning, removal and stump grinding. Wood waste is stockpiled at a centralized compost and mulch site and made available at no cost to city residents. City parks, recreation and cemeteries staff keep busy with tree watering, mulching, planting and small-tree pruning. Staff training continues to be a program priority, and an immediate concern is filling the vacancy created by the recent retirement of the city forester, Bob Enderle.

Rice Lake's abundant parks, trees—and petunias!—are a testament to the tireless efforts of volunteers and staff and to the city's commitment to community enhancement through trees and green space. The planting and care of trees has paid off, according to tree board member Don Carney who says, "I have yet to hear any visitor compliment a place on its straight sidewalks, but you certainly do hear strangers remark on the beauty of big trees in parks and yards and shade in the downtown area."

Inventories *continued from page 3*

One of our goals was to make our inventory a catch-all for important maintenance jobs; for example, stake removal. Although the majority of our plantings are in new residential areas, street reconstruction and business parks, we do offer trees to individual residents in older parts of the community. These few trees can sometimes be forgotten. So, an important part of our software was making all the trees in the village planting date-specific. This allows the program to show all staked trees that have been planted in the last year. The program prints a list by address that is given to the crew.

The whole process of developing and maintaining an inventory begins with the collection of data. After each planting season we inventory all of the new trees. The village plants between 500 and 800 trees a year, and it takes about a day to GPS 150 to 350 trees, depending on how scattered the trees are. With all the data we collect, we are then able to use our inventory program to run all of our maintenance routes. Our trees are pruned every three years for the first 15 years of the tree's life, every 5 years after that. When the software creates a pruning route, it will check the time the tree was planted and the last time it was pruned. If the tree was planted 18 years ago, the software will leave the tree off this year's pruning rotation, providing its last pruning was less than 5 years ago.

Our next step is to continue modifying the software to fit our forestry program and put the software on palm technology so that work crews will be able to access the inventory in the field and update information as they work. We hope that within two years the forester will carry the inventory to house calls, update and create work orders on the spot, and eliminate the time-consuming paper trail. This information will go from the forester's palm to a computer in the office and then to crews, with each truck having a palm mounted in the vehicle. This will eliminate confusion, save the forester considerable time making jobsheets for crews and make the whole program more efficient in responding to all the urban forestry needs within the village.

The cost of all this technology is becoming more reasonable. If purchasing this equipment does not fit into your budget, renting is an option. If you have an interest in GPSing all your tree locations, these units can be rented from companies who sell GPS equipment, surveying and engineering companies, or other municipalities that own units. Rental rates for GPS are around $75 to $100 per day. This should include all post processing. Computer programming consultants charge anywhere from $40 to $80 per hour. Simple basic databases can be created in as little as 20 hours. More complex programs will vary depending on the complexity of the programming. This can be a very economical alternative and you can create an inventory software program that is right for you.

Is an inventory right for your community? That is something I cannot answer. Each community represents its own unique situations and needs. You need to evaluate your program and see if this new technology will improve the efficiency of your program and make your job easier. The only way we could make it benefit our program was if it could help to eliminate the majority of the paper trail and save time, since we do not have a large full-time staff. By making this software do many of the data updates automatically and create work histories with one step, it is beginning to make our program more efficient.

An advantage in developing your own software locally is that changes can be made to fit your needs. Finding a local computer programmer that understands what you are trying to accomplish is the key in making this type of inventory program work for you. As a community tree manager, you are the most knowledgeable person on what the program should do. How the program does this is the programmer's job. Costs in creating your own inventory will vary depending on how elaborate you make the program. Or you can start with a simple database, and if that does not serve your needs you can continue to develop it to a level that fits your program's needs and budget. The real advantage is having a local computer programmer to call whenever changes need to be made or problems arise.

The most important thing to realize with this method is you need patience, especially if you are working with someone who has never developed this type of program. Not too many computer programmers work with tree people. It takes some time for both of you to understand each other's language, but the end result can be a great tool for the urban forester.

Index of *Wisconsin Urban and Community Forests* Newsletters

The *Wisconsin Urban and Community Forests* newsletter now has an index! Readers can search for articles dating back to the first issue with this comprehensive subject–title index. Copies of the index can be obtained from the urban forestry coordinator serving your region. A current pdf (downloadable) version is also maintained on the DNR web site at http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry/UF/Resources/UFnwsltr.htm. Electronic copies of the newsletter back to the spring 1998 issue are also available at this web site.

2000 Wisconsin Tree City USAs: *continued from page 1*

Lake Geneva
Lake Mills
Lawrence *
Little Chute
Lodi
Madison
Madison Twnshp
(Dane Co.)
Manitowoc
Marinette
Marshfield
Mayville
Medford
Menasha
Menomonie
Mequon
Merrill
Middleton
Milwaukee
Monona
Monroe
Monticello
Mount Horeb
Muskego
Neenah
New Glarus
New London
Oak Creek *
Oconomowoc
Oconto
Onalaska *
Oshkosh
Pittsville
Plover
Plymouth
Port Washintgon
Portage
Rice Lake
Richland Center
Ripon
Rosendale
Saukville
Seymour
Shawano
Sheboygan
Sherwood *
Shorewood
Sparta
Stevens Point
Stoughton
Sturgeon Bay
Sun Prairie
Superior
Theresa
Thorp
Tomahawk
Two Rivers
Valders *
Verona
Waterford
Waterloo
Watertown
Waukesha
Waupaca
Wausau
Wautoma
Wauwatosa
Wescott Twnshp
(Shawano Co.)
West Allis
West Bend
Weyauwega
Whitefish Bay
Whitewater
Wisconsin Rapids

* = New TCUSA for 2000
Bold = Growth Award for 2000

2000 Growth Awards: 26

Amherst
Appleton
Ashwaubenon
Cambria
Chilton
Cleveland
DePere
Dodgeville
Elkhart Lake
Fond du Lac
Fort Atkinson
Greenfield
Howard
Jefferson
Manitowoc
Marinette
Middleton
Monroe
Muskego
New London
Rosendale
Sparta
Stevens Point
Stoughton
Sun Prairie
Theresa

New TCUSAs in 2000: 8

Bayfield
Brillion
Hales Corners
Lawrence
Oak Creek
Onalaska
Sherwood
Valders

To be recognized as a Tree City USA,

a community must:

- have a board, committee or municipal department that is responsible for community trees
- have a municipal tree ordinance authorizing a program of community tree care and management
- expend a minimum of $2 per capita on a community tree care program—*the value of volunteer labor can count toward the expenditure requirement, as can program donations, grants and the like*
- proclaim and observe Arbor Day—*although Arbor Day in Wisconsin is officially designated as the last Friday in April, local Arbor Day celebrations can take place at any time of year and in any appropriate fashion*

TREE CITY USA

Smart Growth and Urban Forestry

by David Haines, AICP, GIS Coordinator & Gregory Kessler, AICP, Director – City of New Berlin, Department of Community Development

The state of Wisconsin's new "Smart Growth" legislation has provided issues and some direction that planners, developers, urban foresters, and park and recreation personnel can work together on to improve comprehensive and land use planning in this state. Often there are many inconsistencies between a governmental unit's land use plan and zoning map, especially between city, county and state plans. Under Smart Growth, all local governments have until 2010 to prepare comprehensive plans, and then all local government programs and actions affecting land use must be consistent with these plans. It is safe to say that this new land use legislation was created as a way to provide a guide to governmental units to do a better job of comprehensive planning with an emphasis on preserving sensitive natural and cultural resources. Of course, a plan is only a plan until it is implemented. The implementation is accomplished by actual enforcement of the local zoning and subdivision ordinances.

Zoning and subdivision ordinances have the most impact on land development. Responsibility and authority for natural landscape preservation and mitigation fall within zoning and subdivision ordinances. This is why great care and diverse input must be incorporated into any process that updates and/or creates laws that regulate natural resource protection, woodland preservation and urban forest planning. The language of these laws is shaping the very nature of urban forests across the country. These laws are being developed throughout the country as some of the newest planning tools available for guiding growth and preserving trees and the character of the landscape.

Now more than ever in this state, planners, developers, urban foresters, and park and recreation personnel need to communicate and work together to enhance these regulatory mechanisms. The Smart Growth legislation has elevated comprehensive planning from a largely advisory status to the legal basis for local programs or actions affecting land use. Green industry professionals have important roles to play in issues that affect urban and regional planning, such as park and open space planning, natural resource protection, site planning and woodland preservation code development.

Community Tree Profile:

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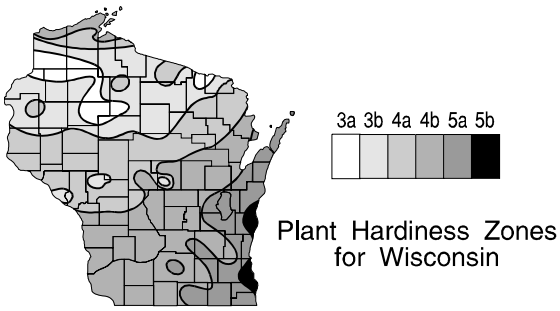
Common Baldcypress
(Taxodium distichum)

By Laura G. Jull
Dept. of Horticulture
University of Wisconsin–Madison

Photo by Henry D. Gerhold, Penn State University

Common Baldcypress



Native To: Delaware south to Florida, over to Louisiana and Texas, up to southern Illinois and Indiana; occurs mainly in swamps and river bottoms.

Mature Height: 50' to 70' or more

Spread: 20' to 30'

Form: Slender, pyramidal to columnar form becoming broader with age. Trunk is stout, straight and buttressed at the base. Branches are horizontal with pendulous lateral branchlets. The tree tends to have branches close to the ground, but can become quite picturesque with age.

Growth Rate: Moderate

Foliage: Deciduous conifer; leaves are soft, feathery, flat, fine-textured, 1/3" to 3/4" long, alternate, two-ranked and spirally arranged on the branchlets. Leaves are bright, light green in spring changing to bright sage-green in late spring. There are two kinds of stems: one type is green the first year, becoming gray-brown, shreddy and evergreen, which then produces the second type of stem that is deciduous, green and produces the leaves. Buds on the stems are hard to see.

Fall Color: Showy, russet-brown late in fall.

Flowers: Not showy, monoecious in spring.

Cones: Globular, short-stalked, woody, ½" to 1" in diameter; green to purple and resinous when young, browning at maturity with peltate scales. Cones are persistent and eventually disintegrate on the plant or on the ground but do not become a litter problem. Cones mature in one year.

Bark: Showy, reddish-brown to gray, fibrous, peeling in long strips. Trunk becomes strongly buttressed and can be very attractive, especially in winter.

Site Requirements: Prefers full sun, deep, sandy loam, slightly acid soils with adequate moisture and moderately good drainage. Very tolerant of poorly drained, compacted, wet soils, but also drought tolerant. Tends to be easy to transplant in spring and is very heat tolerant.

Hardiness Zone: 4b to 10 (seed source dependent).

Insect & Disease Problems: None serious but can get twig blight and cypress moth, but both are rare. Spider mites can feed on foliage, particularly during hot, dry summers.

Photo by Henry D. Gerhold, Penn State University

Foliage and bark of common baldcypress

* Urban tree size and growth rate vary considerably and are strongly controlled by site conditions.

Suggested Applications: Baldcypress is a handsome tree with outstanding form and texture providing year-round interest. It can be used as a specimen in large areas, parks and golf courses, or can be used as a clipped hedge or screen. The tree can also be planted in groves around wet areas, as a large street tree or in parking lot islands where the soil pH is not too alkaline. Baldcypress is a low-maintenance tree that requires little pruning and training, as it maintains a straight, central leader. The tree casts light shade, hence growth of turfgrass under trees is usually not inhibited.

Limitations: Can develop chlorosis on soils with pH above 7.5. Lower branches can obstruct view of vehicles on streets and interfere with pedestrian traffic on sidewalks. Obtain seedling material grown

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Armillaria Root Disease

by Glen R. Stanosz[1, 2], Ph.D., and Michael Amman, former undergraduate student[1], Departments of [1]Plant Pathology and [2]Forest Ecology and Management, University of Wisconsin–Madison

Armillaria root disease, also known as shoestring root rot, is a lethal disease that affects both roots and lower stems of trees and shrubs. Almost any conifer or hardwood species can be attacked, from seedling to maturity. Trees and shrubs stressed due to drought or defoliation may be particularly susceptible to Armillaria root disease.

Armillaria root disease results from colonization of trees and shrubs by fungi in the genus *Armillaria*. These fungi produce tough, cord-like strands called rhizomorphs that grow from decaying stumps and roots through the soil. Infection of other trees or shrubs can result from penetration of intact roots by rhizomorphs. In late summer or early fall, honey-colored mushrooms of *Armillaria* fungi develop near the bases of colonized plants and produce spores that are distributed by wind. Infection also can occur after these spores germinate in wounds on stems or roots.

Aboveground symptoms of Armillaria root disease may include slow growth, yellowing and dwarfing of foliage, and thin crowns. Dieback of twigs and branches also may occur as root disease progresses. These symptoms may develop slowly and intensify over many years. However, trees and shrubs also may be rapidly killed, with leaves or needles suddenly wilting or browning on a plant that appeared healthy just days or weeks earlier. Bark on lower stems or roots may be killed and crack, with flow of resin common on conifers. Thin white mats of fungus tissue called mycelial fans may be present within and beneath killed bark (see figure). Stem and root wood decayed by *Armillaria* fungi is often water-soaked, creamy to yellow in color, and spongy or stringy in texture. Rhizomorphs are commonly seen on or beneath the bark and growing from decayed stumps and roots.

There is no practical way to eliminate *Armillaria* fungi from trees that are already colonized. The useful life of an affected tree might be prolonged, however, by supplemental watering during dry periods and appropriate fertilization to improve overall host condition. In very vigorous trees, the pathogen may

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UW–Madison Department of Plant Pathology file photo

Thin white mats of fungus tissue called mycelial fans (arrow) may be present within and beneath the bark and root collars of trees affected by Armillaria root disease.

What Damaged This Tree?

by Kim Sebastian
DNR Southeast Region

Photo by Tom Gustin, Portage County Parks Manager

Turn to page 15 to find out...

Urban Forestry Terms

by Kim Sebastian
DNR Southeast Region

Many urban forestry terms may be unfamiliar to the layperson. Here's a sampling of some common (and a few not so common) terms, A to Z, and what they mean:

A

anthracnose – a fungal plant disease that causes blisters and lesions
arboretum – a place for the cultivation, study and enjoyment of trees
arborist – a person who specializes in the care and maintenance of trees

B

B & B (balled and burlapped) – a tree that has some of its roots and surrounding soil wrapped in burlap for moving and planting
branch bark ridge – a ridge of bark in a branch crotch and partially around the stem that marks where the stem and branch tissue meet
branch collar – a "shoulder" or bulge formed at the base of a branch by the production of overlapping branch and stem tissues

C

callus – a tissue that is produced on woody plants in response to wounding
cambium – a thin layer of living cells just beneath the bark that allows for diameter increase in a tree
chlorosis – the yellowing of normally green tissue due to lack of chlorophyll
cultivar – a cultivated variety of a plant

D

defoliate – to cause a tree to lose its leaves prematurely
dendrology – the study of the identification, habits and distribution of trees
DBH – a tree's diameter at breast height (4½ feet above the ground)
drip line – the outer edge of the area of branch spread

E

ecosystem – an interacting system of living organisms, soil and climatic factors
entomology – the science that deals with insects
excurrent – a tree form that has a strong central leader and is pyramidal in shape (e.g., conifers)

F

fascicle – a close cluster of leaves (e.g., bundle of white pine needles)
fungi – a group of parasitic plants that don't have chlorophyll (includes molds, mildews & mushrooms)

G

genus – a group of species having fundamental traits in common (e.g., maples)
girdling root – a root that grows across or around other roots or stem tissue and can inhibit movement of water, essential elements and carbohydrates

H

hazard tree – a tree at high risk of failure due to a structural defect that could cause all or part of the tree to fall on someone or something (a target)
heartwood – the interior wood of a tree

I

included bark – bark that is pushed inward, instead of outward, forming a wedge between branches with narrow attachments
inner bark – tissue inside the outer protective layer of bark, but outside the wood

J

juglone – a toxin produced by black walnut and butternut, which can adversely affect (stunting, wilting or death) some other plants
Japanese beetle – an insect that can seriously injure the foliage, flowers and roots of plants (includes grasses, flowers, shrubs and trees)

K

key – an arrangement or list of plants based on physical characteristics to help in their identification
kingdom – the highest level of classification that separates plants from animals

L

leaflet – a separate part of a compound leaf
leaf scars – the mark left on a twig after a leaf falls off

Coming Events

January 27–29, 2002—*Annual Wisconsin Urban Forestry Conference and Wisconsin Arborist Association Annual Conference and Trade Show*. Regency Suites, Green Bay, WI. Contact Jesse Ziemienski, 262-542-0404 or atetrees@aol.com.

February 5–7, 2002—*Trees and Utilities National Conference*. Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or conferences@arborday.org.

***July 28–31, 2002*—International Society of Arboriculture Annual Conference**. Seattle, WA. Contact ISA, 217-355-9411 or isa@isa-arbor.com.

M

midrib – the primary rib or mid-vein of a leaf or leaflet
mulch – a protective ground covering that reduces evaporation, prevents erosion and controls weeds

N

necrosis – the death of tissue in a living organism
nomenclature – a system of naming

O

oak wilt – a fungal disease of oaks that can cause wilting, discoloration, defoliation and eventually death
outriggers – the projecting structures on boom trucks and other large vehicles used for stabilization

P

petiole – the stalk of a leaf
phloem – the food-conducting tissue of a tree's vascular system
pruning – cutting away unwanted parts of a plant
phytotoxic – poisonous to plants

Q

Quercus – the oak genus

R

ray – the tissue that extends radially across the xylem and phloem of a tree
root collar – the area between the root of a plant and its stem, often indicated by a trunk flare
raising – the removal of lower limbs of a tree to provide clearance

S

samara – a dry fruit bearing a wing (e.g. maple "helicopters" and ash "bananas")
species – a group of plants composed of similar individuals, which can produce similar offspring
sucker – synonymous with sprout, a rapidly growing shoot arising from the trunk or roots

T

taxonomy – the area of botany that classifies and names plants
topiary – the art of pruning and training plants into odd or decorative shapes
transplanting – to lift and reset a plant in a different place

U

undercut – a cut on the underside of a limb to be removed to prevent bark peeling down the stem
urban forestry – the planning, establishment, protection and management of trees and associated plants within cities, villages and towns

V

variety – a subdivision of a species having a distinct difference, and breeding true to that difference
vein – a vascular rib of a leaf

W

witches' broom – a plant disorder in which a large number of extra shoots develop at one point
whorl – a circular arrangement of 3 or more leaves or branches arising from a single point on a stem

X

x – indicates a hybrid
xeriscape – a landscape requiring only a small amount of water
xylem – water-conducting tissue of a trees' vascular system

Y

yew – evergreen trees and shrubs with stiff linear leaves

Z

zinc – an essential micronutrient for plants (and animals)
zone – used in describing plant hardiness, an area defined by a range of annual average minimum temperatures

Photo by Tracy Salisbury, WI DNR

DNR Secretary Darrell Bazzell (3rd from right) presents Mayor Kevin Crawford (2nd from right) with the city of Manitowoc Tree City USA Award and Tree City Growth Award at an Arbor Day ceremony along the Manitowoc River. The city of Manitowoc has been a Tree City USA since 1983. David Diedrich, the Municipal Tree Commission Chairperson (fourth from right) and Nicholas Levendusky, Deputy City Planner (far right) flank the Secretary and Mayor while other city employees and tree commission members look on.

Events, cont.

September 26–28, 2002—*Community Forestry At Its Best*. Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or conferences@arborday.org.

October 7–8, 2002—*Building with Trees National Conference*. Lied Conference Center, Nebraska City, NE. Contact the National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655 or conferences@arborday.org.

October 13–16, 2002—*Society of Municipal Arborists Annual Conference*. Ithaca, NY. Contact Norma Bonham, 314-862-3325, nbonham@mindspring.com or http://www.urban-forestry.com/index.html.

If there is a meeting, conference, workshop or other event you would like listed here, please contact Dick Rideout at 608-267-0843 with the information.

10

Guidelines for Successful Television Interviews

by Janette Monear
Tree Trust
Saint Louis Park, MN

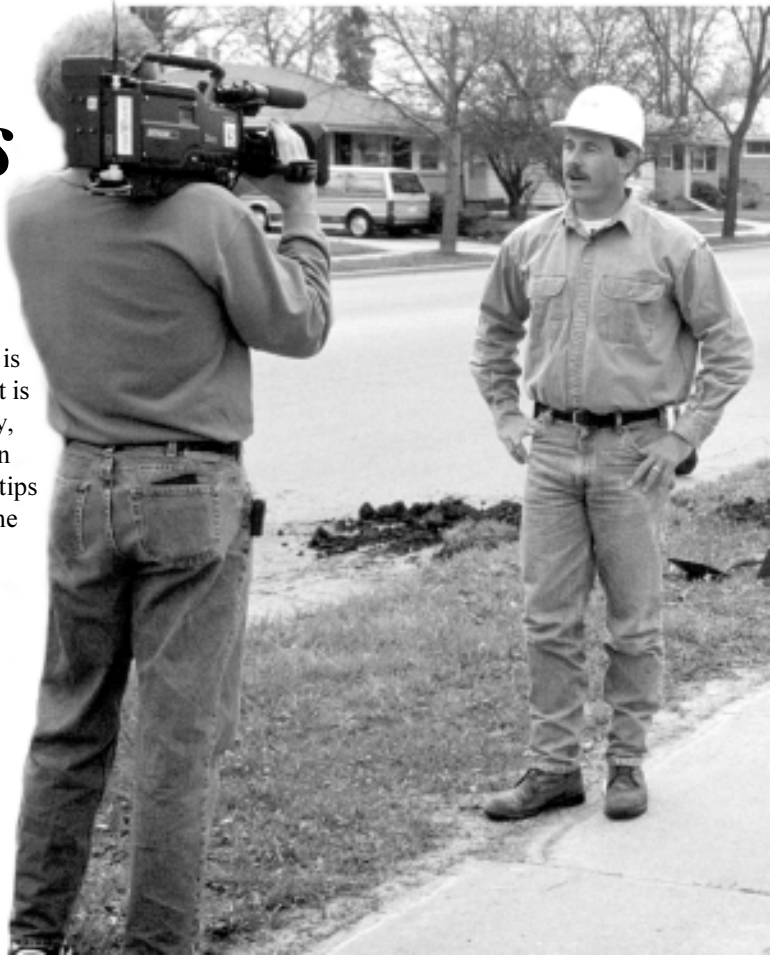

Photo by David Stephenson, WI DNR

Coverage by the local television station is important recognition for your project. It is news that is of interest to the community, especially when it affects many people in the community. The following are some tips provided by Mike Pool, WCCO–TV in the Twin Cities.

Guidelines for Television Interviews:

- Know your topic and know what you're talking about.
- Relax, don't be nervous. Pretend you're talking to your best friend.
- Talk in plain language. Explain technical language if you have to use it.
- Give straightforward answers.
- Be honest, don't make things up.
- Refer to another more knowledgeable person if necessary.
- Ask, "What are you asking me?" if the question is unclear.
- Present yourself appropriately (shirts with collars, combed hair).
- Look at the person doing the talking.
- Don't stare, remember to blink!
- Trust your interviewer. They can meet any challenge that should arise.
- Practice in front of a mirror or on video tape if you know you are the delegated speaker.
- BECONFIDENT!

Tips from Janette

- Keep your answers short and to the point. A reporter is looking for a "sound bite" (20 seconds or less) within your answer. Wordy answers get edited, chopped up and put back together in ways you may not have intended.
- Use your hands naturally when on camera. You don't have to rely on your face and voice to be expressive. An animated subject is less likely to be subjected to unflattering close-ups.
- Take time to make yourself comfortable. Adjust to having a microphone in your face and hot light in your eyes.
- Smile when you answer a TV reporter's questions. Relax.
- Be ready for the open-ended question, "Is there anything you'd like to add?" This is a good place to deliver a positive message from your school, company or organization.
- When doing a radio telephone interview, you have a right to ask when you are being recorded and when you are not.
- Wear low-key clothing when doing television interviews. A plain white shirt/blouse or a plaid jacket is not a good idea.
- Before a TV crew arrives, think of an appropriate place to tape the interview.
- Assume everything you say is being recorded.
- Use visual aids when appropriate.
- Take your time and organize your thoughts—especially for a taped interview.
- Don't restate your answer.
- Indicate to the newscaster how to pronounce difficult words. Type the phonetic spelling in parentheses after the name and break it down with hyphens.

On-line Plant Appraisal Workshop

Would you like to enhance your knowledge of plant appraisal from the comfort and convenience of your home or office computer? If your answer is "yes," then the Plant Appraisal Workshop on ArborLearn.org may be for you.

This web based workshop will help to familiarize you with basic information needed to offer a reasonable opinion on the value of plants. All the plant appraisal lessons are based on, but not limited to, the material presented in the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers' *Guide for Plant Appraisal*, 9th edition.

After this training, you will:

- Gain knowledge to enhance your qualifications as a professional plant appraiser.
- Learn the primary factors and considerations that influence plant value.
- Identify and be able to describe the methods and procedures for establishing reasonable values of plants using the Cost, Income and Market Approaches to plant appraisal.
- Outline a well documented report, resume and certificate of appraisal.
- Work with the appraisal provisions that exist for basic casualty claims and losses.

This workshop features six interactive sessions that take participants through the three methods of appraisal and is backed by the reputations of the three leading tree industry organizations—the American Society of Consulting Arborists, the National Arborist Association and the International Society of Arboriculture. These three organizations have formed a partnership to parlay their respective organizational knowledge bases and offer beneficial on-line educational workshops to arborists.

When you complete this plant appraisal workshop, you will obtain essential knowledge for field application, whether you are a novice or more experienced plant appraiser.

To learn more about ArborLearn.org or to register for this unique course, please visit www.arborlearn.org. For additional information, please feel free to contact ASCA by phone at 301-947-0483, or by e-mail at asca@mgmtsol.com.

ArborLearn.org

Sample Public Service Announcements

20-second PSA – Fall Planting

Just a reminder from your local shade tree program…Some trees transplant as well in the fall as they do in the spring. So why not plant a tree now? Especially if you've lost trees to a storm or disease. You needn't wait until spring to plant replacements. Be sure to check with your local nursery for help in choosing the right variety. A public service message from this station and your local shade tree program.

10-second PSA – Spring Planting

Do your part to enhance the urban forest we all enjoy. Plant a tree! Plan before your plant. Choose location and species carefully. Plant, then enjoy. A message from this station and _____ (your organization/office).

20-second PSA – Planting for Energy Conservation

Trees shade our homes in the summer and shelter us from harsh winter winds. Plant trees in front of east- and west-facing windows, and avoid planting trees in front of south-facing windows. This tip will help to conserve energy and keep your home cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter. This message brought to you by this station and _____ (your organization/office).

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Organization Profile:

American Nursery & Landscape Association (ANLA)

Compiled from ANLA's web site by Kim Sebastian

The American Nursery & Landscape Association, organized in 1876, is the national trade association of the nursery and landscape industry. Headquartered in Washington, DC, ANLA provides education, research, public relations and representation services to members. This support enables members to operate more effectively and to provide the public with quality plants, landscape design and installations, and related products and services.

Who Are ANLA Members?
ANLA membership is made up of nearly 2,200 firms who grow and retail plants of all types, and design and install landscapes for residential and commercial customers. Typical members include growers, garden center retailers, horticultural distributors, landscape professionals and suppliers to the industry. Like the nursery and landscape industry at large, most ANLA members are small, family-owned businesses.

How Does ANLA Serve Its Members?
ANLA's purpose is to advocate the industry's interests before government and provide members with unique business knowledge essential to long term growth and profitability.

Member services include:

- representing members' interests before Congress and federal regulatory agencies
- increasing public awareness and appreciation of the industry and its products
- offering professional education through seminars and publications
- providing opportunities for peer networking at association meetings
- supporting and encouraging industry research to foster the environmentally-sensitive production, sale and use of high-quality plants that can thrive in a variety of settings

In addition to serving the needs of the entire nursery and landscape industry, ANLA provides specialized benefits for garden center retailers, landscape firms, horticultural distributors and wholesale growers. ANLA also administers the National Association of Plant Patent Owners, which represents the foremost plant breeders.

How Does ANLA Serve the Public?
Sixty-nine million US households spent $30.1 billion at retail lawn and garden outlets in 1998, according to the National Gardening Association and the Gallup Organization, while over 21 million households spent $16.8 billion on professional landscape, lawn and tree care services. In total, Americans spent $46.9 billion improving their homes in 1998.

Through membership in ANLA, members are able to operate more effectively and to provide the public with quality plants, landscape design and installations, and related products and services.

Besides promoting professional development, ANLA works to foster plant standards that enable buyers and sellers to better communicate and ultimately create a more consistent means of comparison for consumers. ANLA also works to maintain plant availability and consumer choice by advocating a system of reasonable and scientifically-sound pest and disease safeguards for interstate plant shipments. The association has long been a leader in the area of plant protection and was responsible for initiating the commercial plant quarantine system designed to protect US plants from dangerous, costly infestations.

ANLA and its members are also advocates for environmental enhancement through plants and landscaping. For example, the association led the famed "Victory Garden" program during World War II and was a recognized leader in the Johnson administration's Highway Beautification Program. Since then, ANLA has worked with many public and private institutions to support programs to improve communities and benefit the environment. These include the USDA Forest Service, Rotary International, *Weekly Reader*, MADD, American Forests, National Association of State Foresters, and American Public Power Association.

Horticultural Research Institute
The Horticultural Research Institute was established in 1963 as the research division of the American Nursery & Landscape Association. From the start, HRI sought to add an important new dimension to ANLA's near century of steadfast commitments to the development of the nursery and landscape industry. Three decades later, HRI remains clear in its purpose:

continued on next page

The Idea Exchange...

Compiled by John Van Ells
DNR Southeast Region

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Does your community or organization have an idea, project or information that may be beneficial to others? Please let your regional urban forestry coordinator know. We will print as many of these as we can.

If you see ideas you like here, give the contact person a call. They may be able to help you in your urban forestry efforts.

Nominate an Historic Tree

The *National Register of Historic Trees* offers an opportunity for every community across the nation to participate by nominating a special tree for the register. Every community in America has special trees— trees under which town leaders gathered to lay out plans for the community, trees growing at historic sites such as birthplaces of America's historic figures or where legendary events occurred, as well as trees depicted in literature and religion. Nominating a tree for the register gives each community a wonderful opportunity to celebrate its distinct heritage.

Trees have always been basic to our needs, providing food, shelter and fuel. But some have stood watch over the lives and events that, woven together, represent the very fabric of our nation. Americans are fortunate to have a rich and colorful historic heritage. By viewing the past through the unique perspective of trees, American Forests hopes this heritage will endure for future generations.

Every community has a tree that is a living landmark, a cherished "citizen." It is American Forests' goal to identify and recognize these trees in the National Register of Historic Trees. *Info: Visit their web site at http://www.historictrees.org/living.htm.*

Grant-Writing Tutorial

A carefully crafted grant-writing tutorial is now posted at *http://www.TreeLink.org* for all to use. It's clear, easy to follow, lends itself to any level of fundraising/grant-writing and provides the very best examples and resources currently available. *Info: Pepper Provenzano, 364 E. Broadway, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84110, 801-359-1933,* pepper@treelink.org.

Blow Your Mulch

There are several machines on the market today that blow mulch onto the bed. Use the type with a hose, and the mulch is easily contained and very quickly applied. In one situation, the sprayed mulch took two hours to apply, after a three-person crew spent two days spreading mulch the first time. *Info: City Trees (journal of the Society of Municipal Arborists), Vol. 37, Number 2, March/April 2001, Ron Despres, Town of Wellesley, MA.*

ANLA *continued from previous page*

1. Promote research into the problems and opportunities of the industry;
2. Publish research findings to industry and the general public; and
3. Assist its membership in the practical application of the results of HRI sponsored research.

To the credit of its donors, volunteer leaders and the scientists supported by the organization, HRI has become the industry's major national research funding source and a respected research publisher. The HRI *Journal of Environmental Horticulture* is a scientific, peer-reviewed journal highlighting industry-related research. This quarterly publication provides a timely "inside track" on research results you can use. Complementing the journal, the *New Horizons* newsletter provides non-technical research updates.

For more information about ANLA and its programs check out their website at http://www.anla.org.

Palm Pilot®/PDA Inventory Software

The USDA Forest Service, Northeast Center for Urban and Community Forestry at Amherst, Massachusetts, in cooperation with the city of Springfield, Massachusetts has just completed the development of a new computerized inventory system for community trees. Utilizing Palm Pilot® technology, for use with Personal Digital Assistants, the Mobile Community Tree Inventory (MCTI) system is designed to use a PDA for field data collection activities and a Windows-based database system for data management. The MCTI inventory system is available for free download from http://www.umass.edu/urbantree/mcti/.

Also, an article outlining the use of Palm Pilot® technology for urban and community forestry applications was recently published in the November, 2001 issue of the National Arborist Association's *Tree Care Industry*. The article, "Tree Inventories: In the Palm of Your Hand," by David Bloniarz, Shaun V. Phelan and H. Dennis P. Ryan is available on-line at http://www.natlarb.com/content/pubs/articles.htm.

For more information on the MCTI application, please contact David Bloniarz, Project Director, Northeast Center for Urban and Community Forestry at dbloniarz@fs.fed.us.

Council News:

Kamogawa Honored by Council Award

At the 2001 Wisconsin Urban Forestry Conference, the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council presented sister cities Manitowoc, Wisconsin and Kamogawa, Japan with the Long-term Partnership Award recognizing the two cities link through trees. Mayor Kevin Crawford attended the ceremony, however Kamogawa's Mayor Toshio Honda was unable to be there and so forwarded the following acceptance speech.

Photo by Tracy Salisbury, WI DNR

Speaking through interpreter Erin Brunei, Mayor Toshio Honda *(center)* of Kamogawa, Japan accepts the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council's Long-term Partnership Award at a ceremony in Manitowoc this past July. Council Vice-chair Jeff Edgar *(left)* and Manitowoc Mayor Kevin Crawford *(right)* look on.

First and foremost, please allow me to apologize for not being present to accept the award. Unfortunately, my commitments to my own city business keep me in Japan. On behalf of me, Patty Anhalt, a charter member of the Manitowoc International Relations Association and dear friend of Kamogawa, will read my words of acceptance.

As the mayor of Kamogawa City located in Chiba, Japan, it brings me great pleasure and honor to be recognized with this Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council Long-term Partnership Award.

I fondly recall the day in November 1993 when we first signed the sister city relationship. Since that day, so much has changed for the city of Kamogawa, so many new friends have been made, so much progress has been realized.

Among the many positive changes that our sister city relationship with Manitowoc brought about in Kamogawa is the tradition of tree planting that the first Manitowoc delegation to Kamogawa started. Thanks to that first group, which Mayor Crawford participated in, we now have a beautiful sugar maple flourishing in front of Kamogawa City Hall. Returning this wonderful favor, Kamogawa citizens planted two ginkgo trees in front of the Manitowoc Fire Department on the first Kamogawa citizens' delegation to Manitowoc in 1994. In later delegations, we planted flowering cherry trees on the University of Wisconsin–Manitowoc Center grounds in 1997 and at the Rahr West Art Museum grounds just this last year. At this rate, we might cover the whole city of Manitowoc with cherry trees, so that citizens in Manitowoc may enjoy the old Japanese custom of spring blossom viewing, picnicking under a pink canopy of cherry blossoms just about anywhere in the city.

Every time I see the trees that we have planted flourishing in Manitowoc, it is a very moving experience. Kamogawa citizens planted those trees, but if it were not for Manitowoc citizens' nurturing care and dedication, those trees would not be growing as healthily as they are. To see those trees flourish gives me so much hope for the future of the Kamogawa and Manitowoc sister city relationship, as we continue to nurture our friendships and blossom as partners. I want to thank the citizens of Manitowoc for their care and attention to those trees.

I look forward to receiving this award from a Manitowoc citizen on the third Manitowoc citizens' delegation to Kamogawa scheduled this September. This is special because it marks Kamogawa's 30th anniversary, making this award especially memorable. I would like to propose a tree planting in Kamogawa commemorating receiving this award with our sister city in the year of Kamogawa's 30th anniversary. I would like to thank the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council for granting our two cities this wonderful honor and for your attention to activities such as these. I firmly believe that recognition like this is the water and nutrition to the seed that we have planted. You have given us the encouragement to continue the tradition that we have started. Thank you for your good work, and thank you again for this wonderful honor.

Toshio Honda, Mayor
Kamogawa City, Japan
January 24, 2001

Urban Forestry Resources:

Compiled by Cindy Casey
DNR West Central Region

TreeOrd—A Tool for Tree Ordinance Development, by K.M. Himanga and P.J. Bedker. 2001. This interactive software allows the user to produce a customized tree ordinance by selecting from a database of over 1700 specific provisions from ordinances around the US. Language can be modified or adapted to match the needs and circumstances of any local government. Helpful explanations and prompting make this software very easy to use. (Requires Windows 95 or newer; 10 megabytes disk space for systems *without* Access 2000 installed or 6 megabytes disk space for systems *with* Access 2000 installed; screen resolution 800x600 pixels using small fonts.) Produced by Twin Cities Tree Trust. Order from Tree Trust, 2350 Wycliff St., Suite 200, St. Paul, MN 55114; phone: 651-644-5800; fax: 651-644-1469; e-mail: treetrust@treetrust.com; cost is $60 plus $5 shipping.

UW–Extension Garden Facts
A new publication series by the UW–Extension horticulture team currently includes over 50 titles on various horticulture topics, including common plant pest problems. The fact sheets are concise, easy to read and can be downloaded directly from the UW–Extension Horticulture web site, www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort. Watch for more fact sheets to be added to the series in the near future.

Baldcypress *continued from page 6*

from northern provenances to ensure cold hardiness.

Comments: Cypress knees occur on the tree only when it is grown near water where the knees are needed for support. The knees do not occur under most landscape situations. Baldcypress is very tolerant of windy conditions and is resistant to limb breakage. It requires very little maintenance and is urban tolerant. Often confused with dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) but dawn redwood is less cold hardy, and has longer, opposite leaves and smaller, woody cones that do not disintegrate compared to baldcypress.

Common Cultivars:

'Monarch of Illinois' - wider-spreading form

'Mickelson' (Shawnee Brave®) - has a narrower, pyramidal form; 75' tall, 18' wide

'Pendens' - Has slender, drooping branchlets and larger cones

References:

Manual of Woody Landscape Plants: Their Identification, Ornamental Characteristics, Culture, Propagation and Uses, 5th ed. 1998, by Michael A. Dirr, Stipes Publishing, Champaign, IL.

Landscape Plants for Eastern North America, 2nd ed. 1997, by Harrison L. Flint, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York.

Plants That Merit Attention: Vol. 1 Trees, 1984, The Garden Club of America, Janet Meakin Poor, (ed.), Timber Press, Portland, OR.

Street Tree Factsheets, 1993, by Henry D. Gerhold, Willet N. Wandell, and Norman L. Lacasse, Penn State University, University Park, PA.

Trees of the Central Hardwood Forests of North America: An Identification and Cultivation Guide, 1998 by Donald J. Leopold, William C. McComb, and Robert N. Muller, Timber Press, Portland, OR.

Trees for Urban and Suburban Landscapes, 1997, by Edward F. Gilman, Delmar Publishers, Albany, NY.

Armillaria *continued from page 7*

be "walled off" and confined to just a portion of the root system or root collar. There are no chemical treatments that can effectively target the *Armillaria* fungi within diseased trees.

Practices that maintain trees in vigorous condition are the best means of preventing Armillaria root disease. As mentioned above, watering and fertilization to avoid stress will help trees resist infection. Because Armillaria root disease often develops in response to defoliation, suppression of both insect and leaf pathogen defoliators will indirectly reduce the occurrence and severity of Armillaria root disease. Stumps and root systems of previously colonized trees can serve as food bases, supporting rhizomorph production for many years. Therefore, efforts to thoroughly remove diseased stumps and roots will reduce the risk that rhizomorphs will grow from them to infect neighboring trees.

From page 7 -

What Damaged This Tree?

by Kim Sebastian
DNR Southeast Region

Answer: This is a young boxelder along a cross-country ski trail at Standing Rocks Park in Portage County. The snow at the base of the tree is approximately 24" deep. First guess is old man porcupine, but tracks in the snow and teeth marks on the bark indicate squirrel.

Do you have pictures of tree damage others ought to know about? Send them to Kim Sebastian (address on page 16) and we'll print them here!

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Wisconsin DNR Urban and Community Forestry Contacts

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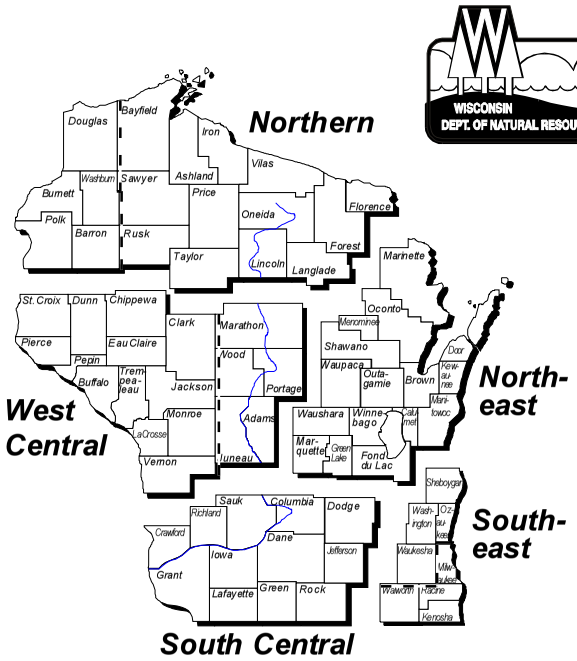

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